

**SETTLED!**

**Rutherford B. Hayes the Next President.**

**Oregon and South Carolina Both Given to the Republicans.**

**The Count to Conclude Today and the Announcement of the result to be Officially Made.**

When our last issue went to press the State of Oregon was under consideration by the Electoral Commission. It was disposed of without difficulty, the Democrats unanimously voting against Cronin—and the State was given to Hayes by a vote of eight to seven.

Objections, for the purpose of delay, were made by the Democrats against Republican electors from Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, but they were promptly voted down.

On Tuesday the vote of South Carolina, which is the last State about which there is any controversy, was given to Hayes, thus settling the Presidential question.

President Hayes will undoubtedly be inaugurated on next Monday.

In common with good and law-abiding people everywhere we rejoice that the long agony is over.

We may reasonably expect the business of the country to now revive and an era of prosperity dawn upon us.

More we cannot say at the late hour we write this.

The following are the detailed proceedings of the Electoral Commission since our last issue:

**SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

Wednesday, February 21st, the electoral commission met at 10 o'clock. The president laid papers in regard to Oregon, received from the two houses before the commission, and, on motion of Mr. Abbott, they were ordered printed. The papers were then read by the secretary.

Senator Kelly announced that he and Jenks would appear as objectors to the certificate No. 1.

Mr. Sargent announced that Messrs. Mitchell and Lawrence would appear as objectors to certificate No. 2.

Mr. Kelly asked for an order of production of the commission and resignation of Watts from the postoffice department. Also, that Mitchell and Watts might be subpoenaed as witnesses.

Judge Clifford asked if the witnesses were within reach.

Senator Mitchell said they were both in the room.

The order in both cases was granted, and at request of Senator Kelly, recess of half an hour was taken to allow him to procure necessary books, etc.

The commission was called to order again at 10 minutes past 2, and Senator Kelly proceeded to submit his objections to certificate No. 1.

He spoke for two hours and was followed by Representative Jenks, who also addressed the commission at length on behalf of the Democrats.

Senator Mitchell then spoke in behalf of the Republicans.

He was followed by Judge Hoodley on the same side, and on the conclusion of his remarks the commission adjourned till tomorrow.

**EIGHTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

Thursday, February 22d, the Electoral Commission met in the Supreme Court room at 10 o'clock, and Stanley Matthews argued in opposition to the Cronin certificate.

After recess, evidence was taken in regard to the eligibility of Watts, the contested Republican elector from Oregon.

Mr. Evans then addressed the Commission on behalf of the Republicans.

At half past four the Commission went into secret session, when it is understood Mr. Morton made an hour's speech in favor of counting the three electoral votes of Oregon for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. Edmunds in some incidental remarks clearly indicated that he would vote in the same direction.

Justice Miller then made an elaborate argument to show that there was nothing in the Florida and Louisiana decisions of the commission inconsistent with giving the entire vote of Oregon to the Republican candidates, Thurman, Edmunds, Strong and Bradley.

They were not well, and an adjournment was taken at their suggestion.

**NINETEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

Friday, February 23d, the electoral commission reassembled in secret session at 10:30, and remained in consultation on the Oregon case four and a half hours.

At three o'clock the discussion being concluded, and Senator Thurman not having been able to attend the sitting on account of illness, a recess was taken in order to ascertain whether he would prefer coming to the capital or that the commission should proceed to his residence and there transact business incident to taking a vote.

A committee consisting of Senators Bayard and Frelinghuysen, was appointed for this purpose, and reported in due time that Senator Thurman preferred to receive the commission, and the members proceeded in accordance to Senator Thurman's residence.

Mr. Thurman was found confined to his bed, where he remained during the proceedings of the commission.

The commission was formally called to order by Justice Clifford, president, and a vote was taken on the following propositions submitted by Mr. Edmunds, which had been informally submitted and discussed, but not voted upon during the day's session:

**Resolved,** That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller and Jno. Parker, purporting to cast the

electoral vote of the State of Oregon, does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which the State is entitled.

**Justice Field offered the following as a substitute:**

**WHEREAS,** J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice-President, on the day of election, viz., 7th day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States; therefore,

**Resolved,** That said J. W. Watts was within the express terms of the constitution. Rejected—aye 7, nays 8.

**Justice Field then offered the following:**

**WHEREAS,** at an election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the State of Oregon, for electors of President and Vice-President, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts and J. C. Cartwright received the highest number of votes cast for electors, but

**WHEREAS,** said Watts, then holding an office of trust and profit under the United States, was ineligible to the office of elector; therefore

**Resolved,** That said Odell and Cartwright were the only persons duly elected at the said election, and there was a failure on the part of the State to elect a third elector. Rejected. Ayes, 7; nays, 8.

**Justice Field then offered the following:**

**WHEREAS,** The Legislature of Oregon has made no provision for the appointment of an elector under the act of Congress, where there was a failure to make a choice on the day prescribed by law; therefore

**Resolved,** That the attempted selection of an elector by the two persons was incompetent and void. Rejected. Ayes, 7; nays, 8.

Mr. Bayard then offered the following:

**Resolved,** That the vote of W. H. Odell and the vote of J. C. Cartwright, cast for R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States, were votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that the said Odell and Cartwright, and they only, were the persons duly appointed electors in the State of Oregon at the election held Nov. 7, 1876, having been a failure to elect a third elector to appoint a third elector, in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Oregon, and that the two votes aforesaid should be counted, and none others from the State of Oregon. Rejected. Ayes, 7; nays, 8.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Edmunds' original proposition and it was adopted. Ayes, 15; nays, 0.

Mr. Morton then offered the following:

**Resolved,** That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named as the electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Hunt moved to strike out the name of J. W. Watts. Disagreed to—aye 7, nays, 8.

Mr. Morton's resolution was adopted—aye 8, nays, 7, as follows:

**Yea—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hayden, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.**

**Nay—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hanton, Payne and Thurman—7.**

The decision of the commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Senator Morton the injunction of secrecy upon the vote and proceedings of the commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed, and the commission adjourned to meet in the Supreme Court room at 12 o'clock tomorrow.

**TWENTIETH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

Saturday, February 24th, the two houses met in joint convention at noon, and the decision of the electoral commission touching the votes of Oregon read. The brief ground of the decision, which is in favor of all Hayes electors, is that said electors appear to have been lawfully appointed, and they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the constitution and law, and the commissioners are further of the opinion that by the laws of Oregon the duty of canvassing returns of all votes given at an election for president and vice president was imposed on the secretary of state, and no one else; that the secretary of state did canvass these returns, and ascertained that J. C. Cartwright, W. H. Odell and J. W. Watts had a majority of all the votes given for electors, and had the highest number of votes for that office, and by express language of the statute those persons were deemed elected; that in obedience to his duty the secretary of state made a canvass and tabulated statement of votes showing this result, which, according to law, he placed on file in his office on the 4th of December, 1876.

All this appears by official certificate under the seal of the secretary of state, and signed by him and delivered by him to electors and forwarded by them to the president of the senate with their votes; that refusal of Governor Grover to sign the certificate of election of persons so elected does not have the effect of defeating their appointment for such electors; that the act of the Governor of Oregon in giving to E. A. Cronin a certificate of his election, though he received a thousand votes less than Watts, on the ground that the latter was ineligible, was without authority of law and is therefore void; that, although the evidence shows Watts was postmaster at the time of his election, that fact is rendered immaterial by his resignation both as post-

master and elector and his subsequent appointment to fill a vacancy in the electoral college.

The commission has, in consequence of the foregoing, and upon grounds before stated, decided that the paper purporting to be a certificate of the electoral vote of Oregon, signed by A. E. Cronin, Jno. F. Miller and Jno. Parker, is not the certificates of votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and they ought not to be counted as such. Members of the commission agreeing to and approving of this decision are Saml' F. Miller, Joseph F. Bradley, W. Strong, George F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, Fredk' T. Frelinghuysen, Jas. A. Garfield, Geo. F. Hoar.

The presiding officer asked whether there were any objections to the decision.

Senator Kelly objected to the decision on the following grounds:

First, that Watts was not elected.

Second, that he was not appointed.

Third, that he was disqualified to receive any appointment as presidential elector or to sit as such, for he held office of trust and profit under the United States.

Fourth, that Cronin was elected presidential elector for Oregon and in accordance with law cast the legal vote as such elector for Tilden, and that such vote should be counted.

The objection is signed by Senators Kelly, Whyte, Cooper, McDougal, Norwood and Herndon, and by Representatives Lord, Poppleton, Jenks, Vance, Throckmorton, Wike, Witzgenton and Lettrick.

The presiding officer asked whether there were any further objections to the decision, and there being none, he announced the senate would withdraw to its chamber.

After the senate withdrew the speaker announced a new legislative day and ruled out of order the motion by Mr. Lane to take a recess till 9:30. It being a dilatory motion, the republican side and the galleries loudly applauded this ruling decision.

The house then proceeded on Mr. Hale's order that the Oregon vote be counted.

Yesterday's Journal having been read Mr. Clymer offered a resolution that for more careful consideration of the report on the Oregon case the house take a recess till 10 o'clock Monday.

The question was then taken and the resolution rejected—yeas 112, nays 168.

Mr. Lane then moved for recess till 9:30 Monday.

Mr. Hale presented the following:

**Ordered,** that count of the electoral vote of Oregon shall proceed in conformity with the decision of the electoral commission.

Mr. Lane offered the following as a substitute:

**Ordered,** that the vote purporting to be the electoral vote for president and vice president, and which was given by one J. W. Watts, claiming to be elector from the state of Oregon, be not counted.

In discussion Mr. Hewitt arraigned Mr. Hoar for bad faith in deciding in the commission contrary to his expressed views in the house and in committee by which the electoral bill was framed, and Mr. Hoar defended himself and described Hewitt, quoting Daniel Webster on one occasion as "A man, rickety, shaky, crazy and out of joint."

A resolution declaring that Watts, one of the Oregon electors, was not entitled to cast a vote, was passed by a vote of yeas 151, nays, 107.

The senate was informed of the action, when the joint session was resumed and Oregon counted for Hayes.

Objection was next made in the vote of Morrill, Pennsylvania elector.

The house separated, and without discussion, the house took a recess till Monday.

**TWENTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

Monday, February 26, the House consumed the day until 3 o'clock P. M. in discussing the eligibility of Boggs, the Pennsylvania elector. Finally, by a vote of 135 to 110 the House decided that his vote be not counted.

The senate did nothing but await decision of the house on the Pennsylvania case.

Having received notes of resignation of Thurman, member of the electoral commission, on account of physical disability, Kernan was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy.

At 3:10 notification of action of the house on the Pennsylvania case being received, the senate proceeded thither.

Mr. Ferry called the joint session to order and announced the houses had disagreed on the vote of Pennsylvania.

It was by regular routine declared for Hayes. Rhode Island being the next state. Mr. O'Brien and others objected to the vote of Wm. S. Slater, elector of that state, substitute for Geo. H. Charles, who was the elected but ineligible elector.

The senate then retired.

The objection to the Rhode Island elector was made purely as a dilatory motion, and as soon as the senate retired the Republicans refused to debate the question and a vote was forced, which resulted in favor of counting Slater's vote—the better class of Democrats voting with the Republicans.

Senators at 6 re-entered to the chamber and the vote of Rhode Island was formally announced.

The next certificate was that of South Carolina, authenticated by Governor Chamberlain, showing seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The second certificate showed seven votes for Tilden and Hendricks, with a statement by the electors showing the absence of the governor's authentication.

Mr. Cochrane objected to the republican certificate and Mr. Patterson to the democratic certificate.

The presiding officer announced that objections would go to the commission.

The senate then retired and the house took a recess till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

At 6:20 the electoral commission met. All members were present, and

the South Carolina case was taken up. Hurd and Cochrane were announced as democratic objectors and Lawrence and Christianity as republican.

Christianity said the republican objectors would not occupy the whole time allowed them. Matthews and Shellabarger will be republican counsel. Democratic counsel were not announced.

The commission then adjourned until tomorrow.

**TWENTY-SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

Tuesday, February 27d, the Electoral Commission met at 10 o'clock.

Argument in regard to electors from that State consumed the time until 1:45 o'clock P. M., when a vote was taken and the commission decided by 8 to 7 to count the South Carolina votes for Hayes and Wheeler and unanimously against counting the Tilden votes.

The commission then adjourned until today (Friday) when the count will be continued and probably closed in the course of an hour.

**PRESIDENT HAYES.**

It may now, we think, be regarded as certain that Rutherford B. Hayes, will on next Monday, be inaugurated President of the United States.

Coming into the presidency under such peculiar circumstances, a keen desire is felt as to the course he will pursue.

In a speech in response to some sermons a few nights ago he reaffirmed the views enunciated in his letter accepting the nomination. The following extract from that letter may therefore be considered as expressing his sentiments on several of the principal questions before the country:

"On the emergency question, I have frequently expressed my view to the public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States, relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government, which must in good faith be kept."

The resolution of the Convention on the subject of the permanent prohibition of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their Constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union. A wise and judicious recovery from the effects of the war, their necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government, which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and civil rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are violated. The moral and material progress of the nation depends upon the maintenance of political rights, resting securely upon distinctions of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, like that of other parts of the country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, depression and alarm take the place of confidence and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material progress of the South cannot be more effectively advanced by a heavy and generous recognition of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception."

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that I shall be guided with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their true interests—the interests of the whole and of the colored people both, and equally, which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country."

These are the words of a patriot and a statesman, and should strike a responsive chord in the heart of every true lover of his country.

If the southern people will act with discretion and judgment we do not doubt that under the administration of President Hayes the dark cloud which has so long hung over them will pass away. It is for them to determine whether by cheerful acquiescence in the new order of things, brought upon them by the hands of the late war, they will cause genuine peace and prosperity to reign within their borders, or whether by further foolish resistance to the inevitable they will continue the distracting turmoil of the past few years. That they will receive fair and honorable treatment from President Hayes cannot be doubted; that they will show themselves worthy of it remains yet to be seen.

**BRATING AT DR. SHANNON.**

It is a fact that the average Democratic legislator is troubled with a constant desire to write himself down a donkey whenever opportunity offers.

This was the case with Mr. Williams, of Scotland county, who last week exhibited his assiduity before the Missouri legislature by introducing the following:

**WHEREAS,** The Twenty-ninth General Assembly granted the use of the hall to Dr. Shannon for the purpose of delivering a lecture on education; and

**WHEREAS,** Aforesaid Dr. Shannon did fill his appointment and his lecture did convince the Twenty-ninth General Assembly that they were not competent to legislate for the State, therefore, be it

**Resolved,** by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

**SECTION 1.** That the State Superintendent of Public Schools, Dr. Shannon, be and is hereby requested to take charge of the legislative department as soon as convenient, and the present legislature will return to their homes.

The chair called them out of order.

The reason for this attempted "sarcasm" was that a bill had been introduced in the house which practically abolished the Normal schools by withholding the appropriations from the State necessary to their support, and Dr. Shannon, being so requested, addressed the legislature and strongly advised against any such measure. He also took occasion to tell the "assembled wisdom" some wholesome truths in regard to the school question generally; and, in fact, made about such an address as was delivered by Professor Hill recently before the State Teachers Association.

Of course, the more intelligent members of the legislature, without regard to party, endorsed and approved Dr. Shannon's address; just as they did the address of Professor Hill; but the ignorant old fogies became greatly incensed.

The fact is if the legislature had been guilty of crippling the normal schools, and thereby crippled the whole school interests of the State, the pert sarcasm of Mr. Williams would have become hard, honest truth.

Dr. Shannon is doing a noble work and encouragement of every true friend of the State. He is the right man in the right place at the right time. That he happens to be a Democrat should not (and does not) prevent him from receiving the unanimous support of Republicans in his laudable efforts to place this State on a level with the older and wealthier States in the matter of good schools. The only war that is being made on him comes from his own party. And he is beginning, we doubt not, to realize the truth of the charge so often made by the Republicans, that "Ignorance and Democracy go hand in hand."

**NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.**

**Latest Happenings in the Adjoining Counties.**

**ANDREW COUNTY.**

—Mr. F. M. Taylor, formerly editor of the Savannah Republican, has purchased an office in the town of Petersburg, Barnard County, Illinois. The paper of which he assumes control is the Barnard County Times.

—At the residence of Jarel Watts in Andrew county, the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. R. Ely, Mr. Jos. W. Taylor and Miss Elvina Watts were united in marriage.

—The following officers were elected by the County Grange of Andrew County, last week: L. D. Carter, Master; C. C. Gee, Overseer; R. A. Watts, Assistant Steward; Jesse Wright, Chaplain; M. A. Goff, Lecturer; James Edson, Treasurer; E. Braxton, Secretary; J. L. Bennett, G. K.; Mrs. P. Laininger, Ceres; Mrs. C. C. Gee, Flora; Mrs. H. B. Cline, Flora; Mrs. E. Braxton, L. A. S. A meeting of the Grange will be held on the second Tuesday in March.

**ATLANTON COUNTY.**

Mr. T. M. Hurst of Pawnee county, Neb., is exhibiting a model of George B. Drumm's Grasshopper Extirminator in Atlanta county.

—A serious accident happened at the steam saw mill at Union City, Atchison county, on Saturday last. A number of persons were engaged in unloading a log from a wagon, and for this purpose made use of a rail. The log struck the end of the rail suddenly causing it to fly into the air, and in its descent struck Mr. W. Scamman, the owner of the mill, violently in the face and breast, breaking two ribs, and dislocating the collar bone, besides causing severe internal as well as external injuries.

—The meeting conducted at the Baptist church in Rock Port, has been one of unusual interest from the commencement. There have up to this time been eleven conversions and seven received for baptism. The meeting still continues.

—There was another fire in Rock Port last Tuesday night. Wm. Drago, who was sleeping in the West Market of J. H. Livingston, corner of Main and Mill Sts., was called up to give some one a match. It appears that he lighted a match and after lighting a lamp threw the match on a chair where he had left his coat and vest. Mr. Livingston was awakened by the smoke and arose from his bed just in time to prevent serious results.

**NODAWAY COUNTY.**

—On last Thursday an exciting wolf chase took place in Independence township, resulting in the catching of two large gray wolves, near the residence of C. C. Horn. Wm. Morgan, Star Carmichael, Budd Shepard and James Onstot, with their fifteen trained, blooded hounds, conducted the chase, in company with many others who followed as spectators.

—On the 23d of Jan. Judge Bramble, of Maryville, commenced the quail-eating feat at the billiard saloon of Joseph Northcutt, in the Central Hotel, and since has regularly eaten a quail at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of each day at the above named place. On Tuesday, February 20, he consumed the thirtieth quail in the presence of a large number of spectators.

—Mill Creek school is being conducted by N. H. Hyles. The Manley Grove school is being taught by J. T. High, who is progressing well. The High Prairie school is taught by W. J. Alry.

—The average yield per acre of corn in Atchison township the past year was 75 bushels. The census and statistics on Atchison township, as taken by Township Assessor C. B. Thummel, gives 484,000 bushels of corn the past year.

—Elias Pittman of Maryville, has sold a half interest in his grocery store to Jacob Willis.

**OUR MARKET REPORTS.**

**OFFICE OF THE SENTINEL.**  
Thursday Evening, March 1, 1877.

**Live Stock.**

**CATTLE.**—This market was quiet during the first few days of the week and prices were unsettled, but at the close of the week, the decline suffered during these few days was fully restored. Receipts in the large centers have been unusually large. Exporters found it impossible to fill their orders with the right sort of cattle; had the market been well supplied with the best grades they would have commanded advance over previous rates. During the week New Orleans cattle dealers were in the Chicago market, and made large purchases. Heretofore New Orleans has drawn its supplies from Texas, but for several years past the number of cattle in that State has been steadily diminishing, and the trade in New Orleans is expected to look elsewhere for a supply of beef cattle. Prices closed in St. Louis as follows: Cows and heifers, \$3.50; good to prime, \$5.15; cows and heifers, \$4.00; stockers, \$4.50; calves, \$4.00; good shipping, \$4.25.

**HOGS.**—Another decline has taken place in the hog market, in the early part of the week a decline of 50c per 100 was felt, and at the close,

about one half of this decline had been recovered, caused by eastern buyers taking largely. Prices closed in Chicago dull and weak; packing, as at above shipping, \$5.05. In St. Louis the trade closed light; light, \$5.15; packers, \$5.05.

**Grain.**

**WHEAT.**—Was dull and steady, but tended downwards during the greater part of the week. Liverpool has been quiet and New York has been inactive with buyers holding off. Prices closed in St. Louis for No. 2 Fall, \$1.44; No. 3, \$1.39; in Chicago, No. 2 Spring, \$1.50; No. 3, \$1.41.

**CORN.**—Has been rather tame, and easier, the market declining about 1c. Liverpool reports an easier feeling, and New York quiet, carrying little to buy. Prices closed in St. Louis at 75c; in Chicago, at 41c.

**Oregon Markets.**

**EGGS.**—No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c.

**FLAX.**—Spring 90c; Fall 85c.

**WHEAT.**—Fall 1.30; Spring 1.40.

**CORN.**—No. 1, 50c; No. 2, 45c; No. 3, 40c.